Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 49.

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
☞ Office with S. L. Russel, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.
Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with John Cessna, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KER

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Bloody Run, Pa.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Bloody Run, Pa.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, Pa.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
Pitt street, two doors west of the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear's Patent) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.'S

Poetry.

IS IT DESTROYED?

BY REV. ALFRED N. GILBERT.

"When slavery raised itself in opposition to the government, we destroyed it altogether."—*Mr. Seward's Speech, Feb.* 22, 1866.

But the Muse of History asketh,
Is the labor truly done?
Is it true the captive basketh
In the light of freedom's sun?
Are the shackles truly broken,
Or but changed to other form?
Has the nation honest spoken,
Or but cringed to 'scape the storm?

Vain the loss of perished treasure,
Vain the homestead's vacant chair,
Vain the blood in copious measure,
And the death shrieks on the air,
Vain the widow's moans of sorrow,
Vain the orphan's tear drops bright,
If the freedmen stand to-morrow
Robbed of but a single right.

God's great purpose never falters:
Years may pass and crime grow strong,
But the fire flames on his altars
That shall burn to dust the wrong.
Oh! in pity to our children,
Let us justice nobly do!
Let the boon we gave the bondman
Be no heritage of wo!

Open up the path of honor
To all earnest, manly feet;
Even though the face be dusky:
What of that when heroes meet?
Color is the rude distinction
Of a barbarous, childish age;
Pales it unto quick extinction
'Neath the wisdom of the sage.

Dusky faces gazed on Wagner;
Dusky forms Port Hudson scaled;
And in Petersburg entrenchments
Dusky men were heroes hailed;
Dusky hands have held the musket;
Dusky guides have led the van;
Dusky scouts brought priceless knowledge;
Dusky braves to victory ran.

Shall the hands that held the musket
Poised to save the nation's life,
Shall the hearts that burned with valor
On the field of noble strife,
Shall the feet that walked full weary
Whereso'er the flag might wave,
Now be crushed in cruel scorning
By the land they helped to save?

On the page of history shaming
Punic fraud and Roman wrong,
Shall America ungrateful,
Furnish food for scornful song?
Never! Never! [illegible]
Man as man shall honored be;
No distinction, save of merit,
Made among our people free.

Then will centuries of labor
Of the great and good of earth
Culminate in beaming glory
In the true republic's birth;
And the wildest dreams we've cherished
Of a future blest and grand,
'Mid the love of God full shining,
Be fulfilled in Freedom's Land.

THE HARVEST CALL.

BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.

Abide not in the Realm of Dreams,
Oh man, however fair it seems,
Where drowsy airs thy powers repress
In languor of sweet idleness.

Nor linger in the misty Past,
Entranced in visions vague and vast;
But with clear eye the Present scan,
And hear the call of God and man.

That call, though many voiced, is one
With mighty meanings in each tone:
Through sob and laughter, shriek and prayer,
Its summons meets thee everywhere.

Think not in sleep to fold thy hands,
Forgetful of thy Lord's commands;
From Duty's claims no life is free,
Behold, to-day hath need of thee!

Look up! the wide extended plain
Is billowy with its ripened grain,
And on the Summer wind's are rolled
Its waves of emerald and gold.

Thrust in thy sickle! nor delay
The work that calls for thee to-day:
To-morrow, if it come, will bear
Its own demands of toil and care.

The present hour allots thy task!
For present strength and patience ask,
And trust His love whose sure supplies
Meet all thy needs as they arise.

Lo! the broad fields with harvests white
Thy hands to strenuous toil invite:
And he who labors and believes
Shall reap reward of ample sheaves.

Up! for the time is short! and soon
The morning sun will climb to noon:
Up! ere the herds, with tramping feet,
Outrunning thine, shall spoil the wheat.

While the day lingers do the best!
Full soon the night will bring its rest,
And, duty done, the rest shall be
Full of beatitudes to thee.

☞ A story is told of a Western candidate that came upon "a poor white man," who had a vote to give, if he did do his own milking. The candidate, Jones, asked him if he should hold the cow, which seemed to be uneasy, and the old man consenting very readily, he took her by the horns, and held fast till the operation was done.

"Have you had Robinson (his rival) round here lately?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, he's behind the barn holding the calf!"

A gentleman was one day arrangeing music for a young lady, to whom he was paying his attentions. "Pray, Miss Josieanne," said he, 'what time do you prefer? She replied carefully, 'Any time will do—but the quicker the better.'

"It's a great pleashure intirely to be alone, especially when you've yer swateheart with yer," says Paddy shane.

"They say 'cotton is declining,'" exclaimed an old lady, as she removed her spectacles and laid down her paper. "I thought so," she continued, "for the last thread I used was very feeble."

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES DICKENS.

HOME LIFE OF "BOZ."

I had long felt an ardent desire to make the acquaintance of the eminent author whose works, and especially whose "David Copperfield," I had read and re-read. Informed of this desire, my old neighbor Paul Feval (who is the most obliging fellow in Christendom), offered me a letter of introduction to Charles Dickens, which I accepted with alacrity.

The moment I reached London I asked for the celebrated novelist's address. I was told that "Charles Dickens lived at Gadshill, about twenty-four miles from London by rail." I wrote to Mr. Dickens the next day. The following morning I received a note, in very good French, and in a fine, regular hand, which formed a marked contrast with the terrible scrawl of your humble servant. Mr. Dickens informed me in this note that he was scarcely ever absent from home except on Saturdays (when he went to London to superintend the publication of his last novels, which appeared in numbers,) and invited me to come out to see him.

The railway from London to Gadshill is built on the right bank of the Thames, and runs parallel with the river almost the whole way, consequently the jaunt is a very pleasant one. The train takes about an hour to run the distance, so at the end of sixty minutes I got out of the railway carriage at Gadhill's station; and, as I had not informed him of my coming, I had to walk up the hill on whose summit lies the village in which is Mr. Dickens' residence. As I drew near the first house of the village, and was about to ask my way, I saw a gentleman coming up the hill behind me with a firm and rapid step. He was a man about fifty years old, of average height, good shape, straight as an arrow, with moustache and goatee turning slightly gray, and having the energetic look and decisive air of our officers of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. I asked him in execrable English, "Will you please tell me which is Mr Dicken's house?"

The gentleman replied in good French, "Allow me to show you the way there. I am Charles Dickens."

On the way he talked in the most friendly manner about Paul Feval, whose talents he esteems very highly, and about Fechter, with whom he is extremely intimate. I noticed that he had a very sympathetic tone of voice, and a clear and abrupt way of talking which added to his military manners.

We reached his house, situated at an angle of the village. In front of it lay a lawn, stretching to the road. A large garden, likewise belonging to Mr. Dickens, lies on the other side of the road. It is reached by a subterranean passage under the road. The stable yard, the stables and carriage houses are on the right of the house.

Like most English cottages, Mr. Dickens' is plainly built and kept up with the most perfect order. It is not more than two stories high. As you enter, there is a small drawing room on the right, containing Mr. Dickens' library; next is Mr. Dickens' study, which is very plainly furnished, and has no ornament except two or three bronzes. The windows open on a sort of garden surrounding the house, and, as the house stands on a high piece of ground, an extensive view of the neighboring country may be enjoyed from them. On the left is the large drawing room, filled with everything to make one comfortable, and decorated with great luxury, but with no attempt at show. Perfect taste reigns over everything. The drawing room opens in the dining room; under the dining room is the kitchen. Above these rooms are the bed chambers, which are irregularly distributed, but they are extremely comfortable and profusely furnished with those needful and vast utensils which are indispensable to the toilet of every Englishman.

After talking a few moments in his study, Mr. Dickens introduced me to his family. It consisted that day of his daughter and sister-in-law. He has several other children, as many as six or eight, I believe, but his sons kept in London by their professions rarely come out to see him, except on Sundays. Another of his daughters is married to a cousin of Wilkie Collins, the author of "The Woman in white." The daughter I had the honor to meet in Gadshill is a young and beautiful lady of twenty, whose courteous and kind features are a good deal like those of her father. Both of the ladies spoke French, and their conversation had a French turn, which was probably due to the annual visit they made to Paris. Dickens is very fond of France and the French.

Whatever may be the popularity he enjoys in his own country, he is too vigorously attacked by hypocrites, pseudo-christians and humbug philanthropists to be free from enemies. He gives them no thought, and none the less continues his crusade against abuses. I need scarcely say that, while attentively reading his works, without being carried away by the charm of the events he unrolls before one's eyes, one may discover a great many philosophical views and observations upon social economy. While writing in a tone of railery, he sometimes advances very practical ideas, which would be esteemed very highly were they suggested by the official pen of a political writer.

Dickens' favorite time for working is in the morning. He rises very early and sets to work at once. He lightly breakfasts at half-past nine and continues to work until twelve o'clock. At this hour he lunches. After lunch he goes out into the fields, and does not return home until half past six o'clock. He walks every day some eight or ten miles.

Dickens' writing is, as I have said, fine and regular. It is not unlike Paul Feval's hand. He keeps and has had bound the manuscript of some of his works. It seems to me his favorite novel is "David Copperfield." However he rarely speaks of his works; but when he is driven to talk of them, he talks about himself with rare impartiality, without vanity and without false modesty. His conversation is striking by its vivacity, natural tone and the absence of everything like humbug and studied attitude.

In England, where old abuses are more difficult to uproot than anywhere else, and where custom acquires the force of law, a foreigner can scarcely conceive what talents and energy are required to overthrow a defective institution by attacking it openly. Dickens has never assumed the airs of a reformer, either in his conversation or writings; nevertheless few men have exercised so much influence as himself on the national mind. The reforms which are just beginning to be introduced into the incredible intricacy of English pleadings and legal practice were prepared, so to say, furtively several years ago in his works by calling public attention, and by stigmatizing the rapacity of pettifoggers. His railery has none of the brutality of English sarcasm, neither does it consist of a cutting word or a biting phrase, as is the case with some of our French writers. It is felt everywhere in the aggregate of the events and persons he groups and makes act against the enemy whom he incessantly attacks.

Born at Landport, Portsmouth, in February, Mr. Dickens is now fifty-three years old. Judging by his gait and appearance, the vivacity of his conversation, and the lustre of his gray blue eyes, one would scarcely thing he was forty years old. Nevertheless his hair which still curls, is beginning to silver. His family wished to educate him for the bar. The two years he passed in a solicitor's office (this solicitor was an intimate friend of his father) made him familiar with the intricacies of English law, and proved of signal service to him afterward in more than one of his novels. To escape the bar, and at the same time earn a livelihood, he reported for the *True Sun*, and afterward for the *Morning Chronicle*. It was in this latter newspaper he wrote some short, detached articles, which were afterward collected and published under the title of Sketches of Boz. In 1837 he began to publish the Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. It was published in numbers, and had an immense success, and established his reputation at once.

Charles Dickens possesses a remarkable talent for reading. He reads admirably and with wonderful spirit. I have been told by several persons that he acts comedy with rare perfection, and that it was formerly one of his favorite amusements. He is, as I have already said, on intimate footing with Fechter, who has obtained an immense success in the part of Hamlet, and who is now the manager and one of the Chief actors of the Lyceum Theatre.

After my first excursion to Gadshill I returned there with M. and Mme. Fechter, and staid two or three days with him. It is impossible for anybody to be more aimable and kind to guests than are Mr. Dickens and all his family.

There are two enormous Newfoundland dogs in the yard, which visitors are warned not too approach too near, and two small dogs of more friendly humor. There is very little seen of the servants in his or in any other English house. The service is performed rapidly and noiselessly, and nobody seems to pay it attention. Dickens' favorite wine is Bordeaux wine. Dickens is extremely hospitable. He is fond of receiving company informally and intimately every day of the week, especially Sunday, despite the English custom which is beginning to be somewhat modified on this subject. A happy and kindly nature, his eminently systematic influence is a charm which works on every one brought in contact with him.

FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Better die in the cradle than live to no purpose or use in the world.

The young man or woman who sees no more in life than personal elevation or aggrandizedment, is the pitiable victim of a thin delusion.

The young man or woman who neglects to obey every generous impulse from youth up is like the grub, winding and swathing itself in a silken shroud, away from the blessed light and air. For generous impulses are the frequent sunbeams glinting from heaven to earth, and playing around the hearts of men and women.

All should bear this in mind; that no young man, though he be rich in millions, is so rich that he can afford to dwarf body, soul or mind, by neglecting even the least of the duties precedent to the development of a true manhood.

There is no poverty like that of the spirit. The true man, though coarsely clad and fed, is a prince among nature's nobility, while a mean spirited prince is a contemptible beggar and pretender among conventional nobles.

Every young man should strive first, and to the last, to attain to the full moral stature of a MAN. For this includes everything that can go to establish enduring repute.

Fame is oftener miscalled than won. Greatness is constantly misapprehended. A great intellect does not make a man great. But the quality of greatness inheres in a true union of superior intellect and moral excellence.

Thus Abraham Lincoln, more than any of modern American publicists, deserves, and will receive the award of greatness in American history. He was, among men, preeminently conscientious and good.

He had not the mighty intellect of Webster, nor the subtlety of either Calhoun or Seward; but he has a higher place in history than either, for he had but one ambition in life—to be the benefactor of his kind.

To accomplish this he lived very near the people; joyed in their joy, grieved when they grieved, in all things sympathized with them; and finally died for them!

Martyrs are not too plenty, even now-a-days. And we can pay Lincoln no higher compliment than to say that his life was pure and unselfish, and his death as noble as that of the noblest of those who fell in the hour of battle.

The record of this great man, from his boyhood to his death, is a record of persistent endeavor to attain to the true stature of a MAN.

His example ought to be a life lesson to every young man. When we say that don't understand us as saying that every boy should try to be President. Lincoln as little expected to be President as Autocrat of the Russias. But the Presidency was an incident of his life-labor, not the object.

The man who makes public position, empty honor, or wealth, the object of life, will die of moral and spiritual penury and want.

To act from right motives, unbiased by selfish ambitions, is to put money at compound interest. The man who makes it a rule to do right, and abide the consequences makes a great pace toward true manhood.

Such a man cannot hope to have the good opinion of the selfish, the unprincipled, and the breakers of the laws. But he will, in his soul have outlived the fear of man.

Set out in life with your face toward the undying light. Put all doubtful enterprise behind you. Resolve to be true to your highest impulses. Take the responsibility.

You have to answer for yourselves, to conscience, to your Maker. No man can appear for you. Therefore the question is not, "Did "my father, or grandfather, walk thus, or so, "or so believe and practice?" but rather—"Is this right, or Wrong? Is that true, or false?"

He is exceedingly poor who puts his faith upon another man's sleeve. That faith is best which is most intelligently cherished. That course is best which is most intelligently determined upon.

Time is the property of no man. No man has any surplus time to waste. So, if a young man haunts bar-rooms and saloons, he is a thief of Time, a waster of that to which none can lay special claim.

Morally to waste time is a greater crime against society than the theft of money. Money may be replaced; time lost once is lost forever.

If a man is worth just what he benefits community, what is the value of the young man who spends his days and evenings at the taverns, the saloons or the groceries?

These habits go to make up a man's reputation; for the goings out and comings in of all are known to somebody, and so become notorious.

Wild young men comfort themselves with the fact that some distinguished men were fast young men. But they forget that such is not the rule. In the exceptional cases men have achieved distinction spite of youthful follies.

The logic of such young men is bad. Were dissipation the prerequisite of usefulness, their conclusion would be correct. But the premise is utterly false.

Success is not the creature of fortuitous circumstances. Least of all can a young man expect to succeed in life by disregarding all the conditions precedent to success.

To shine is no evidence of merit, or solid attainments. Vegetation, in a certain stage of decomposition, becomes luminous. Brilliancy in some men only marks the decay of moral force.

These are but fragments of thought. If a single one of our readers gets profit out of the mass, then our labor is well bestowed.

WHERE'S SMITH.

If there's a man by the name of John Smith in the United States, he is hereby informed that there is a letter for him in the Post Office.—*Balt. Sun.*

The last we heard of Mr. Smith he was living in Michigan.—*Toledo Blade.*

That's a mistake. He was sent to the penitentiary from here for appropriating a keg of scrap iron whiskey.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

All wrong. John Smith has been sent to Sing Sing for participating in a Copperhead convention at Albany.—*Broom County Republican.*

The identical John Smith above referred to recently appeared in this city, and is running a snake and monkey show at the corner of Fourth and Commercial streets.—*Atchison Press.*

You are badly posted for newspaper men. John Smith was blown up by a steamboat on the Tombigbee a short time since, and has not come down yet.—*Mobile Times.*

Our cotemporary is a little premature. John Smith has come down, and says the blowing up he got was not by a steamboat, but by Mrs. Smith.—*Mobile Tribune.*

All wrong, gentlemen. There are two Johns. Old John is selling razor strops in New York, and the young un is running a bank in Chicago; a Pharoh, we believe, they call it.—*Wilmington Indep.*

What a stupid set! Every well informed man ought to know that old John Smith is a popular artist of Madison, having been a whitewasher here since the flood. And, by the way, a prominent Democrat has owed him fifteen dollars for a job in that line for lo! these many years.—*Madison Courier.*

Mistaken, gents; John Smith is a resident of Louisville, Kentucky, and came up here on Tuesday to show the Hoosirs how to manipulate the franchise. John is now pining in the county jail, charged with illegal voting. Let him pine.—*Indianapolis Gazette.*

There is certainly a mistake somewhere. That there is more than one John Smith is scarcely probable, and that said John sojourns in "these parts" is a fact that will not admit of a doubt. We know him! He is a very prominent citizen, having served several distinctive terms in the county jail, alms house, and other offices of like trust. He is also a leading Democratic politician, one of that class up to voting "early and often," which we infer from the number of times that his name is found on the poll book. We seen him registered at one of the hotels last week, and shouldn't be at all surprised if he is found to have voted at all the different elections held at that time. We don't think, however, that he was fully "up to time" in New York.—*Tribune.*

A PEN PORTRAIT

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, has made President Andrew Johnson a study, and shows himself in the delineation of character, an apt limner. The following is the portrait produced. The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks it will answer for a likeness.

"The President of the United States has so singular a combination of defects for the office of a constitutional magistrate, that he could have obtained the opportunity to misrule a nation only through a visitation of Providence. Insincere as well as stubborn, cunning as well as unreasonable, vain as well as ill-tempered, greedy of popularity as well as arbitrary in disposition, veering in his mind as well as fixed in his will, he unites in his character the seemingly opposite qualities of demagogue and autocrat, and converts the Presidential chair into a stump or throne according as the impulse seizes him to cajole or command. Doubtless much of the evil developed in him is due to his misfortune in having been lifted to a position which he lacked the intelligence adequately to fill. He was cursed with the possession of a power and an authority which no man of narrow mind, bitter prejudices, and inordinate self-estimation can exercise without depraving himself as well as injuring the nation. Egotistic to the point of mental disease, he resented the direct and manly opposition of statesmen to his opinions and moods as a personal affront and descended to the last degree of littleness in a political leader—that of betraying his party in order to gratify his spite. He of course became the prey of intriguers and sycophants—of persons who understand the art of managing minds who are at once arbitrary and weak by allowing them to retain unity of will amid the most palpable inconsistencies of opinion, so that inconsistency of principle shall not weaken the force of purpose, nor the emphasis to be at all abated with which they may bless to-day what yesterday they cursed. Thus the abhorror of traitors has now became their tool. Thus the denouncer of Copperheads has now sunk into dependence on their support. Thus the imposer of conditions of reconstruction has now became the foremost friend of the unconditional return of the rebel States. Thus the furious Union Republican, whose harangues against his political opponents almost scared his political friends by their violence, has now became the shameless betrayer of the people who trusted him. And in all these changes of base he has appeared supremely conscious in his own mind, of playing an independent, consistent, and especially a conscientious part. Indeed, Mr. Johnson's character would be imperfectly described if some attention was not paid to his conscience, the purity of which is a favorite subject of his own discourse, and the perversity of which is the wonder of the rest of mankind."

☞ It is with health as with property; we rarely value it or know how best to use or to take care of it until it is gone.

TO THE APPRENTICE.

Aspiring apprentice, a word or two in your ear. If you desire success in any matter pertaining to this life or the coming, you must have a purpose—a determination, that God helping you, you *will* achieve success. You may be poor, friendless, unknown—your clothing scant, your stomach half filled—your place may be at the foot of the ladder; no matter. Whatever your position may be, do your duty in it, stoutly and perseveringly, with your eye fixed far ahead and upward.

Keeping the purpose before you that you *will* rise, be obedient to your employer, attentive to your business, obliging to your shopmates, and courteous to strangers; and seize every opportunity to improve your heart, you mind and your workmanship. Do everything well—no slighting, no hiding defects, aiming always at perfection. Watch those who are skillful, and strive to equal and excel them. Secure the friendship of all by deserving it. Allow no opportunity of rendering a service to pass without improving it, even if it cost you some labor and self-denial. Be of use to others, even if in a small way; for a time may come when they may be of service to you. A selfish man may get ahead faster than you; but selfishness is contemptible,—and you need not envy his success; when you achieve your object nobly, you will enjoy it, and be respected.

Always bear in mind that *character is capital.* To gain this you must be so scrupulously honest that you would be as willing to put live coals in your pocket as a penny that is not yours. Never run in debt; do without what you cannot at once pay for, even though you should suffer somewhat.

No matter what the amount of your earnings may be, save a portion every week, and invest it in a savings bank of good standing; it will grow, and will stand you in good stead some day. Better temporary abstinence and constant plenty afterward, than unearned present comfort and future perpetual want. Never lie, openly or covertly, by word or action. A liar may deceive his fellows,—God and himself never. Conscious of falsity, a liar can have no self-respect, reputation cannot be achieved.

With a noble purpose as the end of your actions, and with action becoming your purpose, your success is merely a question of time—always provided you have some brain and abundant common sense.—*The American Printer.*

THE TEACHER'S CHARACTER.

A gentleman callling upon a teacher recently, said.

"I notice with great pleasure that your character is imprinting itself upon my little girl, and on her own account, more than any other, I regret going into the country. The other day overhearing her say to her brother, 'Whatever you may say, Miss Wilson would think that is wrong, and it *is* wrong. I asked, 'Did you ever hear Miss Wilson express her opinion on the subject?, 'No, father,' she answered; 'but we always know without her speaking. She seems to make you know what is right by just looking at you and we feel so ashamed when we do wrong, because she's so good herself.'"

Here was the point. The gentleman had spoken correctly; the teacher was imprinting herself upon her class; her look, her tone and manner, as well as her spoken words were constantly protesting against wrong and encouraging to well doing. She was daily reflecting into the young minds around her, her own power of judging and of feeling. She was drawing them towards right, as the sun draws moisture into the clouds, and was sustaining them by the buoyancy of her own loving smile. She had won their love, made them trust her, and now she could hold their attention till the spark of truth had been so enkindled in their minds that o could be acted upon, and used as a part itf their mental furniture.

This is only teaching. To do this, our own natures must be aroused to that intense out-going energy, which, like steam, seems to infuse life into what before was dull and motionless—Then how quickly the face reveals the glowing light within! The eye the very attitude, bears witness to the quickening power. Every thing that arrests the attention teaches either good or evil; and we can confer no greater benefit on any one than to influence him so that his mind shall be set towards the light, and observe those things which tend to truth and holiness.

Here is the mother's power. Day by day as she answers the child's numberless questions, she may teach it to see God's loving care in all things, and turn its young affections heavenward. But, on the other hand, if petulance rule her own spirit, she will surely see full soon, its manifestations in her child and perhaps blindly wonder at its development, forgetting that her irritable tones and looks have surely taught their own lesson.—*Quiver.*

TRUTHS FOR WIVES.

In domestic happiness the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's; for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagance and mismanagement; and more is spent in trifles than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on, and the income is prepared to meet it; but it is pennies imperceptibly sliding away which do mischief; and this the wife alone can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household.

It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those niceties which make a well regulated house. An unfurnished cruet stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled tablecloth, a mustard pot with its old contents shaking down about it, are really nothings; but each can raise an angry word and cause discomfort. Depend upon it there is a great deal of domestic happiness about a well dressed mutton chop or a tidy breakfast table. Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are often too wearied for conversation, however intellectual; but they can always appreciate a well swept hearth and smiling comfort.

A woman may love her husband devotedly—may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country, for him—she may have the genius of a Sappho, the enchanted beauties of an Armida; but melancholy fact—if with these she fails to make his home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her. And women live so entirely in the affections, that without love their existence is void. Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of a higher order of mind will not run their risk; they know that their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties.

HOW TO COOK A HUSBAND.

Many of our married lady readers are not aware how a husband ought to be cooked, so as to make a good dish of him. We saw lately a receipt in an English newspaper, contributed by one "Mary," which points out the *modus operandi* of preparing and cooking husbands. "Mary" says that a good many husbands are spoiled in cooking. Some women go about it as if their lords were bladders, and "blow them up." Others keep them constantly in "hot water;" while others, again, freeze them by conjugal coldness. Some smother them in hatred, contention and variance, and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them with "tongue sauce." Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be "tender and good," managed in this way; but they are, on the contrary, "quite delicious" when "well preserved." "Mary" points out the manner as follows: "Get a large jar, called the jar of carefulness, (which, by the by, all good wives have on hand) Being placed in it, set him by the fire of conjugal love; let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be clear. Above all, let the heat be regular and constant.—Cover him well over with equal quantities of affection, kindness and subjection. Keep plenty of these things by you, and be very attentive to supply the place of any that may waste by evaporation, or any other cause. Garnish with modest, becoming familiarity and innocent pleasantry; but if you add kisses or other confectionery, accompany them with a sufficient portion of secrecy, and it would not be amiss to add a little prudence and moderation."

WOMAN

Mrs. Stevens the sweet story writer, has somewhere thrown off this excellent passage:

"Woman, woman!—truly she is a miracle. Place her amid flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywordness, and something of folly—annoyed by a dew drop, fettered touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the rustle of a beetle. The zephyrs are too rough, the showers too heavy, and she is overpowered by the perfume of a rosebud. But let real calamity come rouse her affection, enkindle the spirit of her heart, and mark her then. How her heart strengthens itself; how strong is her purpose. Place her in the heat of battle, give her a child, a bird, anything she loves or pities, to protect, and see her, as in a related instance, raising her white arms as a shield, and as her own blood crimsons her upturned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless. Transplant her into the dark of earth, awaken her energies to action and her breath becomes a healing and her presence a blessing; she disputes inch by inch, the stride of the stalking pestilenee, when man, the strong and brave, shrinks away pale and affrighted. Misfortune daunts her not; she wears away a life of silent endurance, or goes forward withless timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of imprisoned odors, waiting but for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad—pure gold, valuable but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle, a mystery.

THE SPONGE BUSINESS IN THE BAHAMAS.—The sponge business has become a prominent department of industry. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years, and nets annually about $20,000. The sponge is fished and raked from the sandy bottom of the ocean, at the depth of twenty, forty, or sixty feet. It belongs to a very low order of animal life, organization hardly being detected. When first taken from the water it is black, and becomes exceeding offensive from decomposition. It is so poisonous in this condition that it almost blisters the flesh it happens to touch. The first drocess is to bury it in the sand, where it remains for two or three weeks in which time the gelatinous animal matter is absorbed and destroyed by the insects that swarm in the sand. After being cleaned, it is compressed and packed in bales like cotton. The sponge has been applied to a variety of new purposes, and within the past few years has quadrupled in value.

☞ I must pity that young man who, with a little finery of dress and recklessness of manner, with his coarse passions all daguerreotyped upon his face, goes whooping through the streets, driving an animal much nobler than himself, or swaggering into some haunts of show and calls it "enjoying life." He thinks he is astonishing the world; and he is astonishing the thinking part of it, who are astonished that he is not astonished at himself. For look at that compound of flash and impudence, and say it on all this earth there is anything more pitiable! He know anything of the true joy of life? As well say that the beauty and immensity of the universe were all enclosed in the field where the prodigal lay among the husks and the swine.—*Chapin.*

THE UMBRELLA IN FRANCE.—A Paris letter writer gives a humorous description of how the umbrella was introduced into France. He says:

"The war drove so many Southern families abroad they formed a large sized colony here, and when they raised their umbrellas to keep off the sunbeams they kept one another in countenance. The other foreigners here seeing so many umbrellas raised on sunny days, thought; naturally enough, it was a Parisian custom, and conformed to it. They found it comfortable and persuaded their friends to adopt it. In this way the firing on Fort Sumter has made the Parisians adopt the Southern fashion of using umbrellas to keep off the sunbeams as well as the cloud-drops."

THE MOTHER'S DUTY.—The mother must reflect that education, in its true sense is not a mere mechanical task; nor does it consist in a series of admonitions and corrections, of rewards and punishments, of imprecations and directions, strung together without unity of purpose or dignity of execution. The mother's great endeavor must be to build up humanity; the passions, appetites, intellectual power, mental energy, come under her attention in this work. It is for her to strip the grosser husk from passion, and to develop the germ of enthusiasm, which lies concealed within it, to purposes of good; not so much to repress the appetite, as to fix its impulses upon pure and wholesome food.

THE WARMTH OF MOONSHINE.—One very cold night, a jolly old fellow, who had been drinking too freely at a tavern, started for home in a gig, and on the way was upset and left by the side of the road. Some persons passing a short time after, discovered him holding his feet up to the moon, and ejaculating to some invisible person, "Pile on the wood—it's a miserably cold fire!"

☞ A man who covers himself with costly apparel and neglects his mind, is like one illuminates the outside of his house and sits within in the dark.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1866

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

While the results of the late elections present many features calculated to rejoice the hearts of all good citizens, they also present some features of a character to make every patriotic citizen blush that even thus much of shamelessness and moral degradation should mar the character of our national political system. The grand aggregate majority of 450,000 is the most brilliant vindication of our people from the charge of sordid, mercenary motives that ever graced the annals of political history. That the people should condemn by such overwhelming majorities, a policy supported by all the blandishments of power, the emoluments of office and the allurements of almost unbounded patronage, is the most sublime proof of the purity of the patriotism and the incorruptibility of the virtue of an educated, intelligent democracy. Never before were a people so tempted, by bribery, corruption and venality of every kind, to support a party policy, and never was such an overwhelming rebuke administered to the inflated pride of delegated power. Never was nation so disgraced by its representative head, and never was bloated egotism and blinded bigotry in its pride of power so completely emasculated by an insulted and indignant people. Such exhibitions of public virtue, intelligence and patriotism are the most cheering evidences of the progress we are making, as well as of the safety with which we may rely upon a virtuous and intelligent patriotism as the bulwark of our republican institutions. But while we thus rejoice over the general healthfulness of our body politic, we cannot overlook the fact that the seeds of a dire leprosy, though comparatively dormant still exist in our political system. That a few Judases were found among the high as well as the low, that some grown gray in their country's service and crowned with her fairest laurels, that others distinguished by deeds of valor in upholding the "Starry Flag" on bloody fields, should be tempted to barter their laurels for paltry office, or sell their life long principles, born of honest convictions, for the empty promises of a defunct political organization, though a matter of national humiliation, is scarcely to be wondered at. That the filthy slums and dark purlieus of New York City should pour forth their drunken and licentious tide of human depravity, to roll up a majority of 47,000 against cleanliness, sobriety, decency and the observances of a christian Sabbath is a dark and shameful stain upon our national escutcheon; but even this has its bright relief in the fact that the sobriety and virtue of New York's rural population is sufficient to hold this tide of wickedness, crime, wretchedness and misery in abeyance. That all the immense patronage of the government should be boldly, shamefully, defiantly, wielded for partisan purposes by the chief executive of the nation, is a fearful comment upon the *integrity and virtue of* our public men; that it should accomplish so little is the grandest vindication of the moral integrity of our people. After such an exhibition of the incorruptibility of the people, the apostles of liberty and humanity may take a long breath, assured that, though constant and continued effort is ever necessary, the crisis is passed, and the long agony and bloody strife of the past will yield, in the future, a sure and rich fruition, in a larger liberty, a stricter justice, a truer humanity, a more abundant prosperity.

WHITED SEPULCHRES.

Vice ever shields itself beneath the cloak of virtue. The father of lies doubtless invented the subterfuge. It has been practised in all ages and has not been permitted to fall into disuse in these latter days. Andy Johnson and his parasites admonished by the people's anathemas have proven themselves but dull though willing students in the art of clothing their crimes in the garb of virtue. Their latest effort in this line has been to order the prompt dismissal of all employes of the various departments whenever they shall have been discovered to be fast livers, habitual tipplers or frequenters of public resorts of ill repute of any kind. This is all very well; but as long as the President and his friends continue to indulge in all the various excesses by which they have brought the White House into such ill repute their efforts to reform the departments, will avail but little. They would succeed better by setting an example, before they begin to preach virtue to their official employes. From all accounts the White House at present is in more pressing need of a thorough purging from these evil practices than any other locality in Washington. It would be a good place to begin. Drain the fountain and the stream must of course fail.

MORAL ASPECT OF COPPERHEADISM.

The most striking illustration of the utter depravity of Copperheadism is seen in the election of John Morrissey, to Congress, in New York city. Perjury, bribery and the most revolting political corruption we were prepared to see but that a community having the least remaining spark of virtue or sense of shame should so far forget itself as to insult the moral sense of the whole country by nominating, and electing to Congress, a man like Morrissey, the convict, jail-bird, prize fighter and keeper of a faro bank in the purlieus of that modern Sodom, is a more deliberate display of cool contempt for all moral restraints, than our people were prepared to see exhibited, even by copperheadism in its worst estate. The disgraceful licentiousness and drunken revelries of Johnson, the open defiance of the law in Pennsylvania, the wholesale and deliberate perjury in Maryland, are fitly followed by the crowning disgrace of sending, to represent them in the Congress of the United States, and support the President's policy, one who has frequently been indicted as an accessory to murders, who has made a fortune at prize fighting, and faro gambling, and who has served his term in the penitentiary. Worst of all, Morrissey is a true representative of the character, as well as the politics, of the majority of his constituents.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Congress acted wisely in going to the people on the basis of the amendments, on the reconstruction question. The people have sustained their representatives, with an emphatic and overwhelming majority of some 450,000, and the return of not only a fully sustained but even increased strength in both houses. When Congress meets again, it will not be fainted hearted and doubting. It will not grope in darkness.

The earthquake of the election has purified the atmosphere and driven the clouds from the political horizon. Henceforth the way is plain. The people and their representatives have met face to face, they have seen eye to eye, they are joined hand in hand, and their hearts beat in unison. The people have declared that loyal men shall rule the country and fix the terms of reconstruction and they have appointed their representatives to enforce the decree. The recently rebellious States have it now in their power to accept the amendments and return to the councils of the nation. If they refuse to do this, there will be no dallying. The action of Congress will be prompt, decisive, radical. The country is weary of uncertainty and suspense, and if the amendments are rejected, will sustain Congress even to the extent of remanding the rebellious States to a territorial condition, appointing over them Governors, and ruling them as terrritories until they accept the lenient conditions offered them, enact constitutions in accordance with the cardinal principles of our republican institutions, and display such a spirit of loyalty as shall entitle them once more to a place in the sisterhood of States.

☞ The Republicans of Cumberland Valley raised a club of twenty-two for the *New York Tribune* a short time since, and forwarded the money, but owing to some strange freak of the mail arrangements it did not reach its destination. We hope that our friends, with the assistance of the *Tribune*, will hunt up the lost funds, and that the *Tribune* will be sent regularly into that region, where for thirty years the opposition to Democracy did not exceed ten or fifteen votes. At the last election the Republicans polled 74 votes and with the assistance of the *Tribune* and INQUIRER, we expect in a few years to come out square.

THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.—Andy Johnson appealed from Congress to the people. The people have answered. From every State untainted by the virus of slavery comes the same response. An aggregate of 450,000 majority reverberates in thunder tones from Maine to California the verdict of the people. Andy Johnson has beenweighed in the balance and found wanting—wanting in honesty, in sobriety, in honor, in integrity, in virtue, in loyalty and in patriotism.

A DIFFERENCE.—The weak-kneed Republicans who went over to Copperheadism, under the impression that "my policy" was to be the winning card in the fall elections, but who, now that they have seen the error of their ways, are coming back to the old party, are receiving hosts of most ungrateful "wipes" from their new found friends. Here is a specimen on Henry Ward Beecher *who, only a few weeks ago was enthusiastic*ally petted by every Copperhead paper in the States:

"Beecher has slid back into the Radical ranks, where he came from originally. No better could be expected from the Puritanical, smooth-faced, glib-tongued Aminidab Sleek, who on a certain well remembered occasion, had the impudence to nominate beast Butler as the next President of the United States. The Democratic party is better without these dodgers than with them. Never did the sun shine on a greater coward than this whiffling parson of Plymouth Church."

BITTER experience forces the Union men of Maryland to the conviction at which their brethren of Louisiana arrived through a bloody test—that impartial suffrage is the only defense of the loyal, and the only cure for the rebel, in the South. The issue, so long evaded and postponed, has ripened in Maryland through the heat of a contest won at the expense of those who fought to save the State which others attempted to destroy. They can now well afford to set the justice of impartial suffrage against the wrong of this mishap; we doubt if anything but defeat would have taught them, or any other large class of men in the South, the lesson. But it would be strange if the men of Maryland could not advance to the same views which even Judge Reagan, of Texas, ex-Secretary of the Confederacy, has had the sagacity to announce.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ A Toronto, C. W., dispatch says: The police authorities are instructed to cause the arrest and detention of all the suspicious characters in the city under the *habeas corpus* suspense act passed last session. The act empowers magistrates to cause the arrest of any person suspected of countenancing or encouraging designs against the Government or people, and commit him to prison, there to remain, without trial or bail, till the 8th of June next. Yesterday arrests began. Four men were committed; James and John Dudley, Charles Cash and Alexander Nicholson. The Dudleys profess to hail from Brooklyn, and are moulders by trade. Cash says he comes from Lancashire, England, Nicholson from Scotland. It is expected to be proved that Dudley is an assumed name, the proper one being Donegan.

THE PRESIDENT SURPRISED BUT NOT CONVERTED.—A Washington dispatch says: "It is understood that the President has been assured so positively of certainty of success in New York by Thurlow Weed and others, if the course in relation to appointments marked out by them was followed, that he firmly believed that State at least would indorse his policy. The defeat of John Hogan in Missouri also considerably surprises him, as he regarded his re-election as unquestionable. His intimate personal and political relations with Mr Hogan makes his defeat particularly unpalatable. There is, however, no reason to suppose that the emphatic condemnation of his policy by the loyal States will induce him to change his course in regard to reconstruction.

RUFUS KING, our diplomatic agent at Rome, had lately a conversation with the Pope, who seemed very much concerned about the Fenians. Pio remarked that it would be for the advantage of all parties if the United States should take possession of Canada, and incorporate it into the American Union, rather than allow the Fenians to possess themselves of it. He thinks the Fenians can never do anything to affect the British rule in Ireland, but that they may turn their arms against Canada. Cardinal Antonelli, Mr. King says, is a cordial admirer of the policy of Mr. Johnson.

LORD CLARENDON'S health is rapidly failing. A partial blindness which has recently afflicted him is attributed to excessive smoking.

THE ELECTIONS.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The *Tribune's* dispatches up to midnight, make Fenton's majority 15,462.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Of the nine Congressman *from* this state, seven Radicals are certainly elected.

Our returns are sufficiently full to render it certain that the Radicals will have a good working majority in both Houses of the Legislature, though the exact number is not yet definitely ascertained.

Of the Representatives, according to the best information obtainable and the returns thus far received, we judge that eighty-five Radicals have been chosen, and twenty-three Conservatives, leaving twenty-seven districts to hear from.

The Radical majority in the State, by Congressional districts, will be about 23,000, but Jackson fell largely, and Anderson considerably behind the ticket on the vote for School Superintendent. The Radical majority will be over 25,000. The returns elect Blair to the Legislature by 14 votes.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, Nov. 11.—Additional returns received here show the official vote of the different Congressional districts with highly gratifying results. The Republican majority on the Congressional vote in this State, is not less than 20,000—a gain of over 100 per cent. on the vote of 1864.

Charles A. Eldridge, the only Copperhead in the delegation, will represent the Fourth Congressional district. His majority is not large. The Legislature is more than two-thirds Republican, there being in the Senate twenty-two Union members and eleven Copperheads. In the House there are seventy-four Republicans and thirty-six Democrats. This will render the re election of Senator T. O. Howe to the Fortieth Congress a certainty.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 11.—As returns continue to come in from the more remote counties they show large in creases in the heretofore reported Republican majorities. Donnelly's majority becomes greater by every return. There are no Democratic gains except in one or two counties. The State will give over 10,000 Union majority.

Illinois

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Republican majority in Illinois will be at least sixty thousand, and probably in excess of that number. In the Democratic Congressional districts the official result has not yet been ascertained. G. B. Raum has certainly been elected in the Thirteenth district; Kitchell has been defeated in the Eleventh district by S. S. Marshall, Copperhead; and A. J. Burr, Copperhead, is probably elected in the Tenth district.

In the Ninth district, the result is doubtful, though the Copperheads claim the election of their candidate, Lewis W. Ross, although future returns may put a different face on the matter. Shelby M. Cullum, Republican, has gained the day in the Eighth district after a good fight.

Iowa.

The official returns will show the Republican majority in this State to be very nearly 40,000.

Michigan.

The latest returns from the State include 37 Counties and give Gov. Crapo an aggregate majority of 25,800 The 24 counties unheard from in 1864 gave an aggregate majority of 1,215, as they are mainly new counties in which the population has largely increased in two years, we have undoubtedly made decided gains therein, and our majority in the State will certainly exceed 28,000.

Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 7—A Carson City dispatch says that the Union party carried the Nevada State election yesterday, by about 1,000 majority.

Massachusetts.

The latest returns from the State leave no doubt that the Republican majority will be 70,000.

Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 9.—The Union Republican majority in this Sate is 15,000.

A large majority of the Republican candidates are elected to the Legislature. The indications are that Senator Pomeroy—who carried every district in his county the first time in five years will be re-elected.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., November 9.—As the returns have become more nearly perfect, we are enabled to state as the result of the election as follows: The Republican majority in the State is a little over 2,000. The majority for Hasley, Republican, in the Fifth Congressional District, is 921. That of Hill, Republican, in the fourth District, is 465, Huyler, the independent Democratic candidate, receiving less than 200 votes in the whole District. Newell, Republican, in the Second District, is defeated by a small majority.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON, November 9.—The *Gazette* claims the following as the vote of the State. The *Commercial* thinks it too high for Saulsbury, the Democratic candidate: Newcastle county, for Riddle, 179; Kent county, for Saulsbury, 928; Sussex county, for Saulsbury, 767; total for Saulsbury, 1,695; For Riddle, 179. Democratic majority in the State, 1,516. Sussex county, Broad creek and Little creek united give Saulsbury 446 majority, a Union loss of 112. Cedar creek gives Riddle 76 majority, a Union loss of 49. The whole of Kent county is estimated to give Saulsbury 932 majority.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—Allegheny county elects the Republican ticket for the Legislature, as do all the counties in Frank Thomas' district. The next Legislature will stand as follows: Senate, 16 Democrats; 8 Unionists. House of Delegates, 59 Democrats to 21 Republicans. The presiding officer of the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Cox, will also act with the Democrats. The Republicans only carry four counties in the State. This is reliable, and there will be no change from these figures.

GARIBALDI has written the following letter to Mr. John Jay, of this city, who is now in Europe: "The sympathy which comes to me from freemen, citizens of a great nation like yourselves, gives me courage for my task in the cause of liberty and progress. I regard to day the American people as the sole arbiter of questions of humanity amid the universal thraldom of the soul and the intellect. Please express these my sentiments to your countrymen, and believe me, yours for life, G. Garibaldi."

☞ A *Herald* Washington dispatch says: A large delegation of prominent men from Ohio arrived to-night to assist in the recommendation of Mr. Spooner as the successor of Mr. Rollins as Commissioner of internal Revenue. Governor Swann advocates the change.

THE sole survivor of the Wyoming massacre Mrs. Deborah Bedford, is now living with her son, Dr. A. Bedford, at Waverly, Pa. She is ninetythree years old, but distinctly remembers the incidents of the massacre.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

Andrew Johnson Weighed by the Country and Found Wanting.--Moral of the Late Elections.--Democratic Mephistophelianism.--Our Accidental President to be Saved by Foreign Complications and War.--The Voice of the Press.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The *World* has a long article on elections headed "What of the future?" of which the subjoined is the gist: These unfortunate elections deprive President Johnson of what ought to have been the chief glory of his administration: the pacification of the country after the late bloody contest. It is idle to ask whether, by greater promptitude in breaking with the Radicals, he might not have averted this mortification. He must now take the situation as he finds it, and make the best of it. Powerless during the residue of his term, on all contested questions of domestic politics, his only chance of acquiring prestige is in connection with our foreign relations. They are less subject to the control of Congress. The steps he is understood to be taking to resuscitate and maintain the Monroe doctrine, will be warmly approved by the country. It would be futile for him to contend longer with the radicals in respect to the South, and he will best consult the dignity of his office by letting his action cease with his responsibility. Against Congress there was no appeal but to the people; and the passions of the war have not yet sufficiently subsided to permit them to judge with candor. The ratification of the amendment is not a question for him but for the States. He may hereafter stand aloof from that subject without any loss of dignity or of consistency. Against the unconstitutional exclusion of Southern States from Congress, it was his duty to remonstrate, but having appealed to the people in vain, why should he sharpen acrimony by further opposition? The elections, by virtually depriving him of his veto, have relieved him from all responsibility for the action of Congress. While, therefore, he holds fast to his oft repeated views, he will serve no good purpose by an animated and aggressive presentation of them. A candid co-operation with Congress on neutral questions, and a dignified abstinence from pushing a controversy in which he is powerless, is the course which President Johnson will doubtless think it wise to adopt.

The *Times* reasons in this wise: From the verdict of Tuesday there is no appeal. The judgment rendered by four States a month ago was held up as one likely to be reversed. The argument has been heard, and nine States have disposed of the points in issue finally, and with no chance of reversal. There is no further room for doubt or equivocation; the country indorses the action of Congress; upholds the Constitutional Amendment as the basis of compromise, and explicitly declares the Democratic party unworthy of its confidence.

Upon the result the *Tribune* says: Here, then, is the reply of the loyal and still advancing North to the challenge of the President in syllables as plain as the hand-writing on the wall; that one hundred and twenty-six radical Congressman are elected out of a whole representation of one hundred and sixty-two. We recapitulate as follows, showing a fatal policy is weighed in the balance and found wanting. Mr. Johnson committed his political foes to ruin; the North responds with radical majorities in nineteen States. Not an inch of ground has been yielded by the loyal vote, and in view of whatever good work may remain to be done, the North is resolved to maintain its standing army of loyal majorities.

The New York *Herald* remarks; The general results of the late elections, from Massachusetts to Missouri, are overwhelmingly in favor of the Constitutional Amendment as the ultimatum of the victorious North to the Southern States rescued from the rebellion. This great issue of the conditions essential to the restoration of said States is now fixed to the end of President Johnson's term in the two-thirds Republican vote secured in both Houses of Congress as they now stand till the 4th of March, 1867. This is the grand, all important lesson of these November elections—a lesson which the administration cannot safely disregard, even if so inclined, and which the States unrecognized by Congress will do well to accept as their only alternative. The extreme radicals, in the next place, have been emphatically admonished in all these autumnal elections, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, that their revolutionary schemes of reconstruction are utterly repugnant to the people of the North, and therefore utterly impracticable. We are satisfied with all these results, and especially satisfied as to the wisdom of the course adopted by this journal from the significant verdict of the Maine September election, on the great issue which is to mark the new dispensation of this Republic in the fulfillment of its manifest destiny.

The *Commercial* asserts: The question at issue was the policy of reconstruction, and the decision is against the policy of the President and in favor of that of Congress. The people have virtually ratified the Amendment, and they have virtually said to the South, "Accept these terms and come back to the Union with loyal Representatives in Congress." Congress, by admitting the Tennessee members, have shown a willingness to affirm this method of reconstruction, and contact with the people will strengthen them in their conclusion. It has also shown them that there is a feeling in favor of strong guarantees; and if the South shall now turn its back upon the Amendment and sullenly fall back upon what it deems its dignity, there are men in Congress who will be stimulated to enact severer conditions, and so re-open the closing wounds made by the war.

The *Evening Post* puts it in this light: The Republican party, by these elections, retains power for two years more. Mr. Beecher said very truly that, wisely managed it might retain power half a century; but to achieve that, or even to keep the country with it during the next two years, it needs to act prudently, to put its ablest statesmen forward, to show that it possesses moderation as well as vigor, and that it knows of other interests in the country besides that one to which all discussion has fixed it hitherto.

☞ The *Herald's* Washington special say Ensign A. J. Kane, of the Navy, has arrived in Washington in order to answer charges preferred against him by Mr. Peck, our Minister to Hayti. It is alleged that Kane gave up certain papers entrusted to him by a prominent Haytien rebel to President Geffrard, thereby exposing a plan to assassinate the latter and his Cabinet, by blowing up the principal arsenals in Port-au-Prince, and burn the city. The charge is that Kane received two thousand dollars in gold for this service.

☞ The *Herald's* Havana correspondence says: Monsieur Pessinier, Maximilian's chamberlain, arrived recently in Havana, on the Manhattan, from Mexico. His attention seems to be devoted to an inspection of untenanted houses in that city. Gen. Marseno, the newly appointed General of Cuba, arrived at Havana on last Saturday, to relieve Gen. Lercundi.

THE Arkansas State Legislature met on Wednesday, and next day the Governor's message was read. It deprecates political excitement and favors the encouragement of education railroads and improvements. The Governor recommends the State Legislature to cary into effect the principle of the Civil Rights Bill, and barely intimates his preference for the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The general tone of the message is mild.

A PROCLAMATION.

In The Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of the said Commonwealth.*

WHEREAS, It hath been the good and worthy custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the Almighty, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time, and with a common voice, the Thanks and Praise which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; therefore,

I. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do by this my Proclamation, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective churches, and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to Almighty God for all His blessings during the past year.

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth;

For the thus far continued activity of Industry;

For the general preservation of Health;

And especially for that in His Divine Mercy, He hath stayed the threatened Pestilence.

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His Blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, Deeds of good Justice, Wisdom and Mercy may be done.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety first.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Opinions of the Elections--Defeat of the Amendment Rendered Certain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1866.—The Richmond papers of to-day all contain comments on the elections. The following extracts show the general tone. The *Daily Dispatch* says:

"The elections render certain the defeat of the Constitutional Amendment, even were it doubtful before. That is something to be grateful for. We trust that whenever the Southern States go into the Union, they will enter it without the humiliation of conditions precedent that degrade them in the dust. They were defeated in war, but preserved their honor. Participation in the Washington Government is not so dear to them that they should sacrifice this, the last thing that is left them, to enjoy it."

The *Daily Times* says: "These results have surprised none among us but that class of sanguine gentleman who were constantly predicting miracles for the salvation of the Southern Confederacy during the dark hours of its brief history. In what way the radicals will abuse the vast powers which they now possess, it is as yet impossible to conjecture. They may either insist upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment as the measure of our humiliation, or they may discard it and demand something still more degrading at our hands. But one course is now open to us, which is consistent with both honor and dignity. We can refuse to be made parties to the schemes which have been devised for our degredation. We can thus preserve that honor which defeat could not take from us, and trust to the healing influence of time and better counsels. But come what may, the Southern people should enter into no covenant terms which will bind them with dishonor. They are now faithfully obeying the laws and the Constitution of the United States; they will do nothing more."

FROM MEXICO.

The Liberals Steadily Driving the French and Imperial Troops to the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Advices from Chihuahua to October 17 have been received. Juarez is there with his ministers and eight hundred soldiers. The department commanders will not send him any troops. Escobado has moved against Mejia, at San Luis Potosi. Four hundred French and eight hundred Mexican Imperialists hold Durango. They are expected to fall back on the capital.

Both the Juarez and Imperial Governments are exhausted in finances. Juarez is levying forced loans, extraordinary contributions and confiscating property. His hopes are dependent on the quantity of Liberal loan taken by the United States Government. He has greatly oppressed the American residents, having taken $5,000,000 in cash, and they have sent a memorial to Washington. Maximilian's prospects are very bad. He must leave with the French.

The Liberal generals and lawyers are understood to favor Ortega, and only recognize Juarez because he is recognized at Washington. Juarez has annulled the Louisiana-Tehauntepec grant, and made a new one to other Americans, who pay $100,000 in cash and re-imburse the holders of the Sloo grant the money paid for it. A fine cotton crop has been made in Chihuahua. All northern Mexico, Durango, is in Liberal hands. The Mexican territory is free of Indians, but that of Texas is full of them, the frontier military posts being unoccupied.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mass Meeting of Fenians--Our Relations with England--U.S. Troops to go to Mexico.--Granting of Pardons Stopped.

NEW YORK, Novembea 10.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: A mass meeting of Fenians was held in Washington yesterday, at which Gen. Heath, Capt. Geiser and others delivered speeches. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the sentences of Lynch and McMahon, and thanking the President and Secretary Seward for their interference in behalf of the prisoners.

It is understood in the diplomatic circle that our relations with England are improving. The British Government has unofficially shown such a friendly spirit that it is believed the indemnity claims will be settled without an ultimatum for this side.

It is more than probable that such are now our relations with the Juarez Administration that United States troops will soon enter Mexico.

The President has almost ceased the granting of pardons to residents of the Southern States who were engaged in the rebellion, and it is insinuated by those qualified to speak on the matter, that no pardons will be granted for an indefinite period to those who led in the late insurrection, or those who accepted office in the United States, in a civil or military capacity, previous to the rebellion. The same authority states that the reasons which have influenced the President in thus restricting the issue of pardons are of a political character, resulting from the recent elections.

New Jersey U. S. Senator Appointed.

TRENTON, Nov. 12.

Gov. Ward has appointed Fred. L. Frelinghuysen U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Wright.

Departure of Gen. Sherman.

NEW YORK, NOV. 10.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman and the Hon. L. D Cambell, Minister to Mexico, sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Cable.--The Mexican Question--Maximilian to Remain in Mexico.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The papers of this morning have the following despatches over the cable: The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says: General Castelnau will arrange for the retirement of the French troops from Mexico en masse, as Napoleon thinks that a march by detachment would be inconvenient. It was considered that France would be relieved of two *incubi*, Rome and Mexico, about the same time.

The Empress of Mexico, now called the Princess Charlotte, is said to be afflicted with a religious monomania, always bewailing the injuries done to the Church in Mexico, and that her case is hopeless of cure. It is said the unfortunate lady had just attempted suicide by jumping from the window.

The *Herald's* Dublin Correspondent says: The bright banquet in Dublin promises to be a grand National affair. He gives extracts from the letters received by the Executive Committee from leading personages in reply to the invitations. The sentiments expressed by Cardinal Cullen and others go to show that Mr. Bright is likely to effect such a re-union of all good and worthy Irishmen as will secure the legitimate removal of exisisting grievances.

PARIS, November 7.—The ships which have been ordered for the service of removing the French troops from Mexico are ready to sail. The *Moniteur* of to-day says that Maximilian will remain in Mexico.

BERLIN, November 7.—Prussia sees in the appointment of Baron Buest as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, an attempt on the part of the Cabinet of Vienna, to interfere in questions considered settled. If this view is correct it will compel the Prussian Government to complete more quickly and surely its national work in Germany.

VENICE, November 7.—King Victor Emanuel, the ruler of united Italy, entered the city at 11 o'clock this morning. The Patriarch of Venice received his Majesty in the church of St. Marks, where a *te deum* was chanted in honor of the event. The reception given by the authorities and people was magnificent and great joy was manifested everywhere. The crowd which turned out was so immense that the troops were unable to defile before the King for want of space. The National Guard of Venetia has been mobilized.

TEXAS.

Hopes that the Constitutional Amendment will soon be Ratified--- Disgust of the Conservatives.

GALVESTON, Nov. 8, 1866.—A distinguished politician of this State, writes to Flake's *Bulletin*, of this city, that Governor Throckmorton will soon call an extra session of the Legislature, on some pretext, in order that it may ratify the constitutional amendment, and thus prepare the way to complete rehabiltation. By this means he seeks to avoid the inconsistency of sending two messages to the Legislature—one against and one in favor of the amendment—at the same session. The Conservatives are disgusted, and accuse Governor Throckmorton of duplicity on account of his recent special message.

THE CONDITION OF THE NEGROES.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9.—The committee on the judiciary of the Texas Legislature report that the sudden change, as well as the present condition of the negroes, requires that they should be protected by wise and just legislation. Their removal, however, cannot be accomplished for many years to come. If not governed and controlled by our laws, they will be by those who know nothing of their true wants and capacity, so that that will be perpetuated which has been acquired by force.

The Condemned Fenians.--Rumored Commutation of Sentence.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The *World's* Quebec special says: The correspondence between the Canadian Government and Her Majesty's representative at Washington, is understood to have resulted in the recall of the death sentence recently pronounced against the condemned Fenians, and the substitution therefor to imprisonment for a term of years. Messrs. Wells, Bell and Flannagan have been released without trial. The action of the Government in commuting the death sentences will probably be made known publicly in a few days.

The Montreal *Gazette*, Government organ reiterates its statement that the British Government has instructed its representatives to see that the Fenian prisoners are not only tried by a regular tribunal, but afforded all the benefit of the most humane penal code.

The Baltimore Imbroglio.---The Matter to be brought before Congress.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The *Tribune's* Baltimore special says: The action of the President and Governor Swann in connection with the late election in Maryland will be brought before Congress for investigation. A majority of judges of election in Baltimore have signed a memorial to Congress protesting against the admission of Archer and Phelps to seats, on the grounds of illegal registration by Governor Swann's registrars, and stating their belief if the registry law had been properly enforced that Thomas and Stewart would have been elected.

☞ The following was published in *Harper's Magazine* ten years ago—long before the present "dead duck" era:

A Memphis correspondent gives the following passage on a debate between Andy Johnson, a candidate for gubernatorial honors, and Gustavus Henry, generally known as Gus, the Eagle Orator. Andy closed his speech with this annihilating declaration:

"We met this Eagle, and I can say, with an honest heart, that he has none of my flesh upon his talons—none of my blood on his beak.

This was good, and would have been a stumper, but the undismayed Gus immediately rose to his feet and replied:

"'Tis true the honorable gentleman has met the Eagle, and bears no traces of having left flesh on his talons or blood upon his beak. And 'tis not strange, my friends; for those of you that know the habits of our national bird know full well that he never feeds upon carrion!"

Such a shout and such a discomfiture made Andy quake, but didn't defeat him for Governor.

SCHOONER WRECKED, LOSS OF LIFE.—Cleavelland dispatches of Nov. 12th says: The schooner Worthington, with ore for Cleaveland, went ashore on Sunday night. In rescuing the crew three men from the life boat were drowned. The vessel was not badly damaged and the crew are safe.

THE head of the great house of the Rothschilds Baron James De Rothschild, at Paris is said to be in a critical state of health. He is the only living son of the founder of the house, and is at present the chief of the Paris branch, and is said to be the best financier of the family.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS. Buy your Tinware at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S. Aug-17-3m

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggis

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

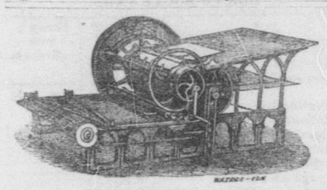
Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.
July 13th, 1866-cowly

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1866.

RENOVATION OF THE COURT HOUSE.—The Commissioners have completely renovated the Court House since last Court. The House has received a new slate roof and a thorough coat of paint. The Court room has been very much improved. It was very much needed.

PAY UP! PAY UP!!—We are compelled to ask those indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising, job work, &c., to pay up, as we are very much in need of money. Court week will be an excellent time to discharge all such small obligations. Those not coming in themselves can send in the amount due us with their neighbors.

☞Thomas R. Gettys has erected a very fine Photographic Gallery on West Pitt street, which does great credit to his enterprise and perseverance. His pictures are not surpassed by those of artists outside of the city. See his advertisement in another column and then do not fail to visit his new rooms.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The installation of Rev. A. V. C. Schenck as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will take place on Sunday next, 18th inst., at eleven o'clock, A. M. A communion service will be held on Sunday P. M., at half-past two o'clock.

The installing committee of the Presbytery of Carlisle, consists of Rev. Messrs. Mitchell, of Harrisburg; West, of Dry Run; Fitzgerald, of Cumberland, and Donaldson, of Schellsburg. There will be preaching on Thursday, Friday and Saturday night, and on Saturday morning. All are invited.

☞The editor of the Hollidaysburg *Whig* has been engaged in hunting up a few yards of home-made flannel. After being supplied with the article he inquires very pointedly after our old friend John Keagy, of Globe Factory, and desires to know whether his business has become too fine to have his fabrics worn "at home." We can answer for this gentleman. "At home" is where Mr. Keagy sells his goods; he is not under the necessity of going to Hollidaysburg to dispose of them. It is very seldom that we can raise a new suit, but when we do, it bears the brand of Globe Factory.

STEAM FLOURING MILL.—Messrs. Hartley have completed their new Steam Flouring Mill in this place. It is pronounced by competent judges to be a very fair specimen of a modern mill. The engine was put in motion on Monday or Tuesday of last week, and for the first time in the history of the town the shrill whistle of a stationary engine startled the matrons and delighted the youngsters. The first few strokes of the piston crushed the master wheel. The vast machinery of the mill will enjoy repose for a few days, when the broken wheel will give way to one of sufficient capacity.

A NEW LIGHT.—Our friend Dr. A. C. Vaughn has recently invented a new style of lamp for burning coal oil, which undoubtedly surpasses all others now in use, in clearness and brilliancy of light, and economy of oil. We saw the lamp on exhibition a few days ago at the Girard House in Philadelphia, and can testify to the brilliance and beauty of the light. We think the Doctor has exercised his inventive genius in a direction that is destined to pay handsomely, as well as shed a new light in some of the dark places of the earth. We congratulate him on the prospects of this new product of his invention faculties. May his light never grow dim nor his shadow grow less.

THE BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.—Having occasion to pass over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad a few days ago, for the first time in several months, we took occasion to scrutinize, with as much care as was possible under the circumstances, the condition of the road and particularly the bridges and trestle work. We are no longer surprised that many of the visitors to the Springs, during the past Summer, preferred the slow and lumbering coaches to Cumberland or Hollidaysburg rather than risk life and limb on the H. & B. T. R. R. We have crossed a good many rickety bridges of various kinds without experiencing any unpleasant sensations, indeed we prided ourselves upon having attained to a commendable degree of confidence in structures of this kind, and had for some time been able to pass over the highest of the Broad Top bridges with the fullest confidence in our perfect security. An examination of the condition of these bridges has greatly weakened our faith. To find ourself stilted 60 or 70 feet above the earth on timbers three-fourths of which show unmistakable signs of more than surface decay, with here and there one entirely rotted off and swinging to and fro with the vibrations of the bridge is not a position to inspire one with confidence in the management of the road nor in the safety of the bridges. If the company is too poor or too careless to keep its road in proper repair, it should sell out to those who can give some reasonable assurance of safety to the travelling public, and cease to set dead-falls for the unwary victims of misplaced confidence.

THE *Republican Banner*, of Nashville, on the 3d inst., notices the passage through that city of several hundred returning Californians, mostly belonging to Illinois and Missouri. The party was originally eight hundred in number, and some of them had resided in California for fifteen years. The steamer on which they were was compelled to put into Charleston, S. C., for repairs. Finding they could get home sooner, they took the railroad from that point, intending to take the steamer at Johnsonville for Cairo and St. Louis.

IT appears from a calculation lately made by a gentleman in France, that the honor of employing the greatest quantity of paper annually for books and newspapers does not as might have been supposed, belong to Europe, but to America, since the quantity made use of in France only amounts to ninety million killogrammes, and in England one hundred million killogrammes, whilst in the United States the annual consumption of paper exceeds two hundred million killogrammes.

DESECRATION.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

For the special benefit of the *Grammatical* prompter of the *Gazette*, Timothy "*Homespun*", together with its "problem" solvers and care-worn students in the new and growing "state of Southampton," Pilgrim will indulge for a moment in criticism.

To desecrate is from the latin *desecre*; "to divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated; to apply to a wrong use." For illustration: the mausoleums and enclosures where the ashes of the cherished dead repose, should be regarded as sacred spots and kept free from *improper* intrusion. By those quiet grassy mounds the evergreens should flourish. There should bloom the blushing roses, and there the *Cypress* and weeping willows should cast their deep and mournful shadows. Those retreats, so suggestive of serious thought and reflection, should never be desecrated by exhibitions of human folly, or by scenes of mirth and bacchanalian revelry! Pilgrim's is a *sad* task to-day to remonstrate against the indignity done to the remains of a noble creature which once *was* but now *is* NOT.

Who has not heard of the justly renowned HANNIBAL, that formed the scene of attraction in connexion with Van Amburg's itinerant menagerie during many many years. Hannibal travelled extensively, not only on this continent, but also in foreign lands. In the thoroughfares of different States, East, West, North and South, were seen his unmistakable foot-prints. In the crowded cities and in the pleasant villages his massive form was admired by the aged and the young. Not two years since the illustrious Hannibal, when on exhibition in an obscure village in Southern Pennsylvania was laboring under his death sickness. His looks of agony and moans of intense suffering were heart-rending. His appreciative master and humane mistress, it is said, were moved even to tears! At length his great strength was exhausted—his herculean frame sunk to the earth. For a few moments he breathed gently like a a child sinking into quiet slumbers. His eyes closed imperceptibly, his travels were ended, his sufferings were over, and the giant of the forest was *dead!* Citizens, to their honor be it spoken, hollowed out for him a grave. His inanimate form was lowered into its last dwelling. A heap of earth was reared above, and there it was fondly hoped he would be permitted to repose:

"Like a warrior taking his rest
With his marshal cloak round him."

Oh! "tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the street of Askelon," Pilgrim has been informed that the "Johnson Conservatives, during the late canvass in violation of ancient and long cherished usages, *invaded the quiet retreat of the dead! They held a mass meeting at the grave of Hannibal!!* There they sung their favorite song "*Nigger!* NIGGER!! NIGGER!!! with the beautiful chorus "Excluded States and Rump Congress!" There eloquent orators spent their breath in vain to prove *true* loyalty a crime and to make the worse appear the better reason. Treason was dressed in robes of beauty, and encircled with garlands of flowers! Patriotism was insulted! A *dead duck was there* as a memento of *modern oratory*. The bird was captured in the waters of Evitt's creek by order of a political sinner, and slain in violation of the mandate—

"Take not in sport, the life you cannot give
For all things have an equal right to live!"

The *loyal* owner of the *slaughtered fowl*, as yet, has *received no compensation!* It is a question for philosophers to solve "how Hannibal could remain quiet in his grave whilst such scenes were being enacted." Could he have risen in his former strength and vigor, and appeared like the ghost of Banquo, there would have been consternation in that crowd. One sway of the noble animal's mighty trunk would have brought the *pow-wow* to an abrupt conclusion, and produced "a grand skedaddle." It is to be hoped that the future historian will *record* the fact that at least *one writer*, amid unpropitious surroundings, and much party corruption, *had* the courage to remonstrate against the *desecration* of the grave of "HANNIBAL."

PILGRIM.

Town Creek, (which is in the *State* of *Southampton*,) Nov. 12th.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

[2nd w. ca. mo. 1yr.]

Cheering Facts for the Billious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to do its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears, if there is side ache or back-ache it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaints may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered, or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon, by persons of billious habit.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[Nov. 15--3d.w.ca.mo.1yr.]

MARRIED

On the 1st inst., by Rev. A. K. Kremer, Mr. VALENTINE FINK to Miss SUSAN FLUCK, both of Hopewell tp.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 6th inst., by Rev B. H. Hunt, Mr. NATHAN CRISSMAN and Miss ELMIRA SMITH, both of this county.

On the 8th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. R. Miller, ADAM D. SNOWDEN, of Cumberland Valley, and Miss LIZZIE GARRETSON, of Bedford, Penn'a.

The happy couple have our best wishes for their future. May theirs be a long life of lasting bliss, and their pathway made bright by a large amount of connubial joy and domestic felicity.

DIED.

In Buena Vista, on the 2nd inst., HENRY KEYSER, aged about 73 years.

New Advertisements.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

DR. LEON'S

CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER.

It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the Hair.
It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache.
It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.
It keeps the scalp healthy, clean, and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing.
It restores, cultivates, and Beautifies the Hair.
It makes harsh Hair flexible and Lustrous.

DR. LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years, Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delightful and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.

INVALUABLE FOR TEETHING CHILDREN!

It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence, and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions, a priceless boon.

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66-1yr. 137 North Third St. Phila.

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just received a splendid lot of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Morinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth,

CLOAKS and FURS,

Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.

Nov. 9-3m.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

T. R. GETTYS'

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARRY'S DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make

PICTURES of ANY SIZE

AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also keeps a large assortment of FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR THE CENTRE TABLE,

Gilt & Rosewood Frames,

GILT MOULDING AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING for frames, CORD AND TASSALS for hanging frames. He will also copy pictures from AMBROTYPES,

PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.,

and enlarge them to any size desired. Having all the late improvements in the art, and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county, he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment. He was the FIRST to introduce the Ambrotype, FIRST to introduce the Melainotype and Ferrotype, FIRST to introduce the Photograph, and he is the only one who can make

THE BEAUTIFUL ALBYTYPE,

or PORCELAIN PICTURES, of recent discovery. TERMS:

Twenty-five per cent. Less

than any other place in the county.

Nov. 9-3ms. T. R. GETTYS.

JUST OUT—SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE

HERALD OF HEALTH

FOR NOVEMBER CONTAINS:

The Snow Fall, (Poetry)	Geo. W. Bungay.
Alcoholic Liquors and Drugs,	Horace Greeley.
An Essay on Teeth,	By a Dentist.
Health of Girls,	Dr. J. H. Hanaford.
A Plea for Little Children, (Poetry)	M. M. H.
The Cry for Rest,	Rev. O. H. Frothingham.
Country Nuisances,	A. L. Wood, M. D.
Healthful Agency of Trees,	Mrs Mary Treat.
Notes from the Country.	
Home Influence.	
Peaceful Nature, (Poetry)	Tilden.
A New Era in the Hygiene of Disinfection—	—Prof. Rufus King Browne.
Monuments.	
Unity of the Human Species.	
Dash the Wine Cup Away,	Wm. H. Burleigh.
Amusements,	Henry Ward Beecher.
The Effects of Medicines,	E. P. Miller, M. D.
A Natural Life,	M. L. Holbrook, M. D.
Student's Dress at Antioch College,	—Mrs. S. W. Dodds.

Notes for the Month, by M. L. Holbrook, M. D., Cooking, a Fine Art—Routine—Miss Dr. Walker on Tobacco, etc.—Scripture Wine—A Wonderful Old Lady.

Home-Treatment of Lead Colic.

Answers to Correspondents—Colds, Coughs and Deafness—Natural Laws—Weak Spine and Lungs—Flatulence—Sleep Alone—Sick Headache—Two Meals—Vinegar—Fresh Butter—Suicide—How to Grow Beautiful—Stooping Necks—Alcoholic Medication—Retiring and Rising—Children Sleeping.

Healthy Spices and condiments.

$2 per annum; 20 cents a number.

MILLER, WOOD & CO., 15 Laight Street, New York: American News Co., General Agents.

Nov 9,-tf

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

splendidly illustrated.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Adverteser.*

"The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—*New York Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes *the best illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every houshold"—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation"—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The best of its class in America"—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's Post office.*

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year..... $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume X. ready January 1st, 1867.

☞Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

October 26

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November term 1866, (19th day.)

Samuel Stayer vs. Chas. Madden.
F. D. Beegle vs. Daniel Wertz et al.
William Todd vs. David Wolf.
Bloody Run School Dist. vs. W. Prov. School D.
J. W. Becler's adm. vs. Dr. B. F. Harry.
B. W. Garretson vs. J. W. Beeler, garnishee, &c.
Homer Neice vs. William Woy.
Gideon Hitechew vs. Adam W. Miller.
Jas. Madara et al vs. Abraham Eversole.
B. W. Garretson vs. George Widel.
Robinson Horton vs. G. W. Figard.
Aaron Hinsling vs. Israel Oppenheimer.
David Heidler vs. Hunt & Broad Top R. R.
Jacob Stocking vs. Sophia Lutzgazelle.
Certified October 22, 1866.

O. E. SHANNON,
Prothonotary.

October 26

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.

Nov. 2, 1866.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and plus. vend exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 17th day of November, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A M, the following real estate viz.

One tract of land containing 256 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house, log stable and saw Mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills' heirs, and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob. C. Boor.

Also, one lot of ground in the town of Woodbury, Bedford co., fronting about 66 feet on Dryhill street, extending back to an alley, with a log dwelling house, and kitchen attached and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Nicholas Hyssong on the east and Sam'l. J. Castner on the west and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock.

Also one tract of land in Colerain Township Bedford County, containing two hundred and thirty acres more or less, adjoining lands late of Peter M Cessna's heirs now Ellen Cessna, lands of Geo James' hiers, Wm Rose, Jno Cessna, Isaac and Geo Shafer, with about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of William Kelly and Benjamin Kelly.

Also one lot or part of lot of ground in Bedford Borough, being number 149 in the general pla of the Borough, now ocupied by defendent, with a large two story brick house and other buildings thereon erected, said lot being 25 feet more or less in front on Pitt Street and extending back 240 feet to a 20 feet alley adjoining Job Mann on the west and Hiram Lentz and wife on the east, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia D Gibson.

Also one tract of land in Bedford Township, containing 140 acres about 90 acres, cleared and under fence with a two story log house, with frame buildings attached, a frame bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Wm Smith, Jacob Shatzer, John Weisel and others.

Also one tract of land containing 240 acres and allowence, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half frame house, log barn and other buildings thereon erected, with two good apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Jessie Griffith, Jos. Tomlinson, Michael Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Charles Smith.

Also all the interest of said defendent, all the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, viz: Number 1 Containing 145 acres and 92 perches, net measure, about 10 acres cleared and under fence and warrented in the name of Christopher Long, with a log house and log stable thereon erected. Number 2, containing 238 acres and 122 perches, net measure, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, warranted in the name of John Zook, with a log house and log stable thereon erected. Number 3 containing 178 acres and 22 perches, net measure, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with an apple orchard, log house log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, in the name of Wm Lane. Number 4 containing 404 acres and 57 perches, net measure, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable and warrented to Wm Foster. Number 5, containing 180 acres and 87 perches, net measure and warranted in the name of John McClain. Number 6 containing 363 acres and 35 perches, net measure and warranted in the name of Daniel Kern. Number 7, containing 11 acres and 122 perches, net measure and warranted in the name of Thomas N. Long, and taken in execution as the property of William H. Irwin.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEDFORD, Oct. 23, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

Account of James Cessna, Esq., administrator of William J. Brant, of Cumberland Valley township, in the County of Bedford, deceased.

The account of John Armstrong and Daniel R. Snyder, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Samuel Armstrong, late of the township of Snake Springs, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

The account of James Cessna, Esq., on the estate of George Miller, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased, of which he is administrator.

The administration account of George Smouse administrator of the estate of Elias Diehl, late of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of James Cessna, Esq., Executor of the last will &c., of Henry Miller, Jr., late of Cumberland Valley, Bedford county deceased.

The final administration account of David Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, deceased.

The account of Thomas McCoy, Executor of the last will and testament of James McGrail, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Account of F. A. Rice, executor of the last will &c. of Frederick Rice, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

The account of John Major, Esq., administrator of Alexander Warsing, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

The account of Neven Weimer, administrator of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Brown, late of Bedford borough, deceased.

The account of C. W. Ashcom, administrator of John Longstreth, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Bernard O'Neal, Administrator of the Estate of John Hamilton, late of Southampton township, dec'd

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct 26, '66. Register.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of S. L. Russell Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Foster, late of Highland County, in the State of Ohio, dec'd. to wit: Caroline, intermarried with John Cowman, Newton P. Foster; Amanda M., intermarried with Ashley Johnson; Emily Jane, intermarried with John Watt, and John P. Foster; (all children of John Foster, who was a brother of Thos. Foster, dec'd.) Mary A., intermarried with David Warnock and Richard Chaney (who were children of Sarah Chaney, a sister of deceased) places of residence of all said parties unknown, and Rathwell Wilson, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 3d Monday, 19th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Oct. 17, 1866.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Watson late of the Township of Bedford dec'd., to wit: Dr. William H. Watson, Mary Jane intermarried with Hon. Alexander King, Louisa H. intermarried with Espy L. Anderson, Isabella intermarried with George Smith of Alexander, Laura intermarried with J. Clayton Brashear, all residing in Bedford county. Eliza intermarried with Edward Harrison residing in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and Annie P. intermarried with John P. O'Neil, Esq., residing in the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania. Eliza Brown, daughter of a deceased daughter residing in the said County of Bedford, and Mrs. Margaret Smith residing in the City of Cumberland in the State of Maryland to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 3rd Monday, 19th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said County at Bedford the 13th day of September, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Oct. 17, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of

FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,

and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also, a variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,

Ladies' & Children's Furs,

Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Fleece-Lined Gloves

For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Berradge and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in quality and price to refined taste and good jugdment.

Nov 2--3ms

MRS. V. E. TATE & M. A. REA.

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,

and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. 19.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS---Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct 26 1866

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and Wm. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Third Monday of November (being the 19th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 26th of October in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct 26 10, 1866.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—

Drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 19th day, A. D. 1866.—James C. Devore, Foreman; Jno. F. Lowry, Samuel Bollinger, Joseph H. Diehl, William Keyser, Michael Ott, George Steel, B. F. Williams, A. C. James, J. S. Messersmith, John Dasher, Daniel Miller, Daniel Cypher, Joseph E. Beegle, Jacob Feichtner, Robert Steckman, Thos. Hughes, Amos Robinett, Adam Oster, William Kinsey, Bartley Hughes, Jeremiah Gordon, John T. Shirley, Geo. S. Potter.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Com'rs.

Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

Daniel Stoler, Jacob Beckley, William Adams, Edward Fockler, David Walter, William Gorsuch, Saml. M. Boor, Philip Cuppet, William S. Fluck, Israel M. Bennet, Reuben Colvin, David Lybarger, Elias Nycum Thomas M. Lynch, John Grove, Simon Gump, Alex. Davis, D. Eichelberger, Asa Williams, Nathan Robinson, Joseph Dull, Jesse Wright, J. R. O'Neal, Samuel Shaffer, H. J. Brunner, J. W. Knipple, H. B. Meyers, B. B. Steckman, F. G. Price, John Reilly, Jr., Joseph Replogle, Jacob Koons, Capt. John Stuckey, Eph. Foster, Isaac Kensinger, Jacob Brenneman, Thos. E. Miller.

Drawn and certified at B

Farm, Garden & Household.

TWO EGGS A DAY.

In the fall of 1862, we bought two Black Spanish hens. One a very handsome bird—the other "nothing to brag of" in looks. During the spring, summer and fall of 1863, the *beauty* many times laid two eggs a day. If she missed laying one day, she always laid two eggs the next; and sometimes, but rarely, she laid the two eggs after having laid the day before. The two eggs a day did not have any effect upon the subsequent production, and I do not remember as there was any instance of omission the day after the unusual product. Before being convinced, I went to her nest several times late in the evening, to see if she had not laid very late, and thus made the seeming improbability. But beyond all doubt and cavil, it was "two eggs a day."

So much for the fact. But beautiful and extraordinary as she was, she was the most vicious bird I ever saw. In the winter and spring of 1863 we feared some new disease was breaking out among the hens. Their heads and necks, with the exception of the male bird and one or two others, were perfectly bare—and as it grew warmer, feathers began to grow scarcer in the flock. Miss Beauty was not suspected of any evil, as she would not mate with any of the hens—not even the Black Spanish, and was always solitary and alone, as "not of them."

Mid-summer found a positive rebellion among the meek biddies. The male bird would catch Miss Beauty, if he could, utter his shrill call, and every hen would fly and do her utmost to reduce Miss Beauty to a nakedness complete as her own. The battle would generally call some superior intelligence to the rescue. After the war broke out, the other hens feathered out in usual plumage and decency. We never saw them plucked, and it appeared as if it must have been done on the roost; but the retaliation pointed more than suspicion at the offender.

I will not pretend to say what effect "war times" might have had upon the affair, but for peace's sake, in November we gave her away, and not behaving any better in her new home, she soon went "to pot."

The above is the *only* hen I ever knew that *did* "lay two eggs a day."—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

CATTLE GNAWING BOARDS.

A writer in the *New England Farmer* says:—Your correspondent in Maine, Mr. McIntire, wants to know the remedy for cattle eating boards, bones, &c. For some time I have hoped some one would reply, because I am not accustomed to writing for newspapers; but as my husband has been troubled for a number of years in this way with his cattle, I will attempt to give you his experience. Some years ago our cattle would gnaw every board that they could get at, and the cows especially, would even gnaw the bottom out of the pails they fed in, if not at once taken away. This unnatural appetite seemed to dry up the cows, and my husband sold a number after they got so as to give but little milk, "because," as he said, "they would gnaw the barn down." When they went to other barns they quit their gnawing, and proved to be good cows. Three years ago last January he bought a cow that was recommended to be a good milker. He had not had her a week before she began to gnaw every piece of board that she could find. The next summer she gave only about eight quarts of milk a day. He bought bone meal and chalk, but she would not eat them. After I made soap the next April—two years ago—he took the bones that were boiled soft, and put them in a box close by the water-trough in the barnyard. She helped herself to them and eat very freely, and soon began to gain in milk; and although she was farrow, she gave as much milk as she did the year before. In September she began to gnaw boards a little again. As the soap were gone, my husband went and dug up the bones of a horse he had buried, and boiled them in lye until he could pound them up fine, and these were put in the same box. As long as we keep soft bones within their reach, our cattle do not gnaw boards. As long as they show a disposition to gnaw boards they invariably grow poor, while they gain in flesh when that appetite is appeased.

TAKING COLD.

Thousands take cold and bring upon themselves various forms of incurable disease, by laying aside an extra garment when perspiring from heat or vigorous exercise. When exercise has been taken the person should rest awhile before removing a garment, and if lying down or exposed to a current of air, more clothing, instead of less should be added till well rested. When exposed to cold from getting the feet or person wet, dry clothing should be put on, and vigorous exercise should be taken, however stupid the person may feel, unless too much exercise has been previously taken, in which case, remove the damp clothing, retire immediately to bed, cover very warm and put warm bricks or flat irons to the feet so as to create warmth in a very short time. Before and during the continuance of exercise, a person may drink cold water, but never immediately on ceasing from exercise, however thirsty.

RAW MEAT AND SPIRITS TO CURE CONSUMPTION.—An English paper prints the following: F. Fuster proposes to cure all cases of consumption by the administration of raw meat and spirits. Although his method of treatment has not long been employed by Continental physicians, considerable testimony has been borne to the great success which has attended its employment. The new treatment has now been tried satisfactorily in two thousand cases of phthisic. The raw meat is reduced to a pulp, mixed with sugar to conceal its unpleasant flavor, and administered in doses of one hundred to three hundred grammes per day. The alchohol (of the strength of twenty degrees Baume) is given in doses of one hundred grammes a day.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS. Buy your Tinware at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
17:3tf

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant,* (Baltimore)

The most popular Magazine in the world—*New York Observer*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellencies of Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies, in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the gay monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London*

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1867.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year..... $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-three Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

☞ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov 2, 1866 FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

"A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

splendidly illustrated.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*New York Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes *the best illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household"—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation"—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The best of its class in America"—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's Post office.*

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year..... $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $3 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume X. ready January 1st, 1867.

☞ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.
October 26

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

We will send by Express or otherwise as ordered securely packed, a $55 SEWING MACHINE either Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker, to any person sending us, *before the first of January next,* the names of SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

with the money ($56) for one year in advance.

☞ On and after January 1st, 1857, we shall require EIGHTEEN new subscribers ($63).

We have sent away as premiums nearly

THREE HUNDRED

of these machines, and they give universal satisfaction. The New subscribers may be from one, or from various places.

Send the names as fast as you obtain them, with the money *by Check, draft, or Post Office order.* Sample copies and Circulars sent free. TERMS $3.50 a year in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.
Oct. 17, '66-3t.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.
July 13.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 26th ult., a large Bible, Hymn Book, Table Cover, Lounge Cover and Trimmings, Pitcher, two Tumblers, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.

WM. S. BEEGLE.
Oct5:3t JOHN H. SHAFER.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENRDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS
BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,651yr.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense.

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 12

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of september, 1866.
aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20 '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgage Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with an without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office
Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married,* payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried:* 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with Him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

108. MASONIC BLOCK, 108.
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"
NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other! CAUTION.—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.
sep7:4m

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER
Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz: of *Blackwood* from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavering Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for circular with references.
jan12:1y

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE
TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret [illegible]. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
April 27, 3mo. Agents

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
and therefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for rom $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P.M	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10